

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1911.

WHY?
 How does it happen that the State Corporation Commission has taken no steps to have the Southern Railroad establish its headquarters in Virginia? We believe that the charter requires that the main offices of the system shall be maintained at some point in this State. Why isn't it done? How does it happen that the main offices of the railroad are in Washington, which is not in Virginia, instead of in Richmond, which is the very heart of Virginia? Why doesn't the Corporation Commission do something about it?

Why doesn't the Southern Railroad run its regular trains by way of Richmond instead of by way of Lynchburg? It is only about seventeen miles longer distance by way of Richmond than by way of Lynchburg; but the grades are lighter, the business is heavier and the natural route is by this town from Southern to Northern markets, and here the road gets a great volume of its business, and which, it seems to us, it should seek to encourage.

How does it happen that the slowest train on the Pennsylvania Railroad out of New York is the train for Richmond, which carries both mails and passengers? Why is it that there is no faster train from New York to Richmond? Why should Richmond have so little consideration from the railroads which it feeds so bountifully?

Why do not the State Corporation Commission and the Chamber of Commerce take up these things, and related matters, and find out once for all, and speedily, "where we are at" and why? What's the use of Richmond being the biggest town on the railroad systems which pass us by without knowing, for information if not for correction, why we are not fairly treated in their service?

IN ATLANTA AND RICHMOND.
 Down in Atlanta they do some things in a very big way. For example, the receipts of the Grand Opera in that town last week amounted, we are told, to something like \$20,000. At the first performance there were 6,000 people in the audience, the receipts for the evening being \$15,000. The receipts of the second performance were \$18,895, "more money," says The Constitution, "in two performances than the Metropolitan drew in three at Cleveland."

In Richmond, we do some things in a very little way. For example, after about two months of persistent canvassing, about \$55,000 has been subscribed by the public-spirited citizens of this town for the building of a railroad seventy-five miles long, that will add to the trading territory of Richmond a thousand square miles of the richest country in the State and secure to this town seventy thousand new customers!

NEW YORK LAWYERS.
 The statement that the income of the average New York lawyer is no greater than that of a patrolman or a tradesman's clerk is made by the New York County Lawyers' Association on the basis of figures collected by it. The Association shows that there are approximately 16,000 lawyers in Greater New York, or about one to every 275 inhabitants. This provides, it is estimated, an average of three or four clients to each lawyer.

"Forty per cent. of all the New York lawyers are having a struggle for existence," the report says, "and only about 26 per cent. are making a fair living." About 16 per cent. are making "great profit" out of their profession. It is this 26 per cent. and their large profits that tempt the young man with ambition to seek his fortune through the practice of law in New York.

"Most of these young fellows don't understand that they would do much better to go into trades or study scientific farming," says the report, with much truth.

It is further stated in the report that of the 10 per cent. among lawyers that are earning large fortunes, by far the greater part are men whose names seldom appear in the papers.

To those who know nothing about the legal situation in New York, the report may be understood as an effort to limit the number of lawyers coming into New York and to discourage young lawyers, but this is not the case at all. The report has for the young lawyer seeking location nothing but sage advice. New York is fearfully overcrowded, and competition there is terrific. Each year the brightest men of the best law schools in the country pour into New York, part of an unending stream of aspiring youth who in five years have lost much of the hope and the illusion that carried them to the metropolis.

The average young lawyer starting in a New York office gets from \$8 to \$10 the week. If he work hard and give most of his time at nights to the work in the office and most of his Sundays, he may be raised at the end of a year to \$15, and after some years no may

make enough to pay expenses and leave a little for spending money. Yet there are hundreds of these bright young men, who, after serving years in an office and giving to it the best and finest of their younger years and that they have reached a salary limit and that the door of hope is closed to them in that office. Then there are many who, after three or four years' service, are dismissed and forced to seek other berths at a pitiful price.

If the young lawyers who go out from law offices and law schools would point their compasses away from New York, it would be better for them. In smaller places, in towns of five or six thousand population, there is a better field for the lawyer and a better chance. There he may become independent, if not rich, respected, if not famous, and there may breathe the open air of freedom and health far removed from the canyons of skyscrapers, where men become machines and where life is a failure.

HOWLED DOWN.
 Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury in a remote political period, made a speech the other night at the annual dinner of the alumni of the Pennington Seminary, in which he spoke disparagingly of Woodrow Wilson and his advanced views about the Initiative, the referendum and the recall, and was much disturbed when he was howled down by the company present. Mr. Shaw charged the law-makers at Washington with "utter cowardice," and declared that "apparently the people don't want them to study the problems of government nowadays, but to stay near the telephone."

We do not know exactly what this meant, and a good deal would depend, of course, whose telephone was meant; but the main thing is to get the people to thinking on their own account, or rather on their own responsibility. We understand that Dr. Wilson, after a necessarily brief study of the Initiative and referendum questions, has radically shifted his position on these subjects since he taught the students of Princeton, after years of careful consideration, that there could not be anything much worse for the American people than these methods of touching the heart of American problems of the present day, and that his chief regret is that he cannot get his old students back to tell them how much he was mistaken in the results of all his previous study. The point of view makes a great deal of difference; but we must think that the "colostered aloofness" of the scholar's study affords a better field for the consideration of the principles of government than the noise and confusion of the hustings.

We are getting away from our subject, however. Of course, the alumni of the Pennington Seminary were entirely right in making Mr. Shaw sit down. He had nothing to say that was worth saying, and he did not say it well. Besides, Mr. Shaw will never come back.

WAS IT PULL?
 The present conduct of the United States Consular Service is being sharply and justly criticized because of two appointments which were made and sent to the Senate for confirmation just before the close of the recent session of Congress. These two men received consular pay of \$2,500 each, in spite of the fact that they had failed to pass the regular consular examinations which they took last June. They were given a special re-examination in January, and after having passed them they were appointed to the two best vacancies over the heads of several waiting candidates who had passed at the June examination, or perhaps earlier. On its face, this does not look much like consular reform, and an explanation should be made of these cases at once.

These cases show that civil service has a point at which theory breaks down. Appointment to position in the civil service should be automatic, with merit as the sole standard, but as it is worked out in practice, appointments are made by an officer who exercises a wide discretion, and who, of course, is subject to political influences and pull. In the present cases it looks like pull. Was it?

THE STANDARD OIL IN COURT.
 Justice moves with a leaden heel; will it strike with an iron hand? In January, 1906, when William H. Moody was Attorney-General of the United States, proceedings were instituted against the Standard Oil concern. In the following November dissolution proceedings were begun in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis. In September, 1907, the first testimony in the case was taken at New York, and in January, 1909, the final testimony was taken at Chicago. In November of the same year, the court decided that the Standard Oil Company was an illegal combination, and an order was issued for its dissolution. In December, the company appealed to the Supreme Court. In March, 1910, the appeal was heard by the Supreme Court and the closing arguments were made. In April, 1910, a reargument of the case was ordered by the Supreme Court, and in January, 1911, the case was reargued.

Five years have elapsed since the proceedings were begun. Moody has passed out of official life, one Administration has succeeded another, and still the decision of the Court is not made. Many cases of importance have been decided during this period; but the Standard Oil case is not yet disposed of. This is one of the delays of the law which the uninformed complain. If the decision of the Court should be adverse to the combination, we do not know what difference it would make, as it may be taken for granted that no decision will be made that will impair the value of any of

its contracts, nor any decision that will make the consumers of oil pay the price of breaking up this monopoly, which, it is claimed, has been maintained, as it was created, by law.

Of course, we all wish that the Standard Oil combination may be broken up. It is too big for the country, and its power—the cohesive power of money—is dangerous to the institutions of the country; but the question that most interests the people of the country is whether or not the decision will make the price of oil higher or lower. It is lower now, we believe, than it has ever been. If the decision make the price lower, there will be general satisfaction with the judgment of the Court; if it make the price higher, the people will at least take the case under advisement. The decision, however, should be made speedily, and the sooner the better. It is almost certain, whatever the decision, that the Standard Oil will not go out of business.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLONEL.
 Everybody applauded President Taft's speech at the newspaper dinner in New York last Thursday night for its boldness, for its common sense, for its fair dealing with a most important public question, and for its broad and non-partisan spirit. There were as many Democrats among the diners as there were Republicans, and everybody cheered his plea for reciprocity with Canada. The toastmaster, Mr. Villard, of the New York Evening Post, though opposed to the President in party and policy, greeted him most cordially, and in his paper the next day wrote in terms of highest praise of the President's address. It covered the case fully, and did not leave the obstructionists in the Senate any ground to stand on. Yet the Senate is proceeding with the utmost indifference, apparently with the purpose of playing politics of a very trifling sort, not in the interest of the country, but for the benefit of a few ambitious men, who think that they have some claim upon the public favor.

We have already expressed our opinion of the speech and the treaty with Canada; but we want to say now what a refreshing contrast there was between the President's method in his deliverance upon this vital issue and the method of The Colonel in discussing other issues of an important sort in his stormy career. In the case of Mr. Taft the man was absorbed in the theme. He did not say "I did this," or "I will do that." He did not declare, with glaring eyes and frothing mouth, "I am for the honest man when he is honest and I am for the crooked man when he is straight;" but in the plainest possible terms and with apparent forgetfulness of himself and his fortunes pleaded with the newspaper men, and through them with the people of the country, for the passage of a measure which can only result in vast benefits to them and to the country.

As for The Colonel, we did not hear his name mentioned once, and he wasn't at the dinner. So far as we have heard, he did not see "Will" while he was in New York, and now that Barnes is again at the head of "the Organization" and Grismom has resigned from the County Republican Committee, the air will probably clear up a bit; in time, it is hoped, for a very lively race between the two parties next year.

A DRY DOCK FOR SAVANNAH.
 Speaking of Savannah, it is worth noting that "the agitation has begun for a dry dock, a most important adjunct to the harbor," and, in the opinion of the Savannah Press, "it would be an excellent idea for the Greater Savannah organization to take part in the proceedings and push it to completion." We hope sincerely that the dry dock movement will be pushed. It is a great scheme, and the Government might be willing to let the Organization have the dry dock at Port Royal which has not been in use for several years. It would at least make a good place into which to house the hatchery.

Seriously, Savannah is one of the most progressive and flourishing cities in the South. Its progress has been nothing short of wonderful. It is now the third cotton port of this country, the net receipts of cotton at Savannah in 1909 reaching 1,520,105 bales. In addition, Savannah is the largest naval stores market in the world, and now that it has been made one of the ports of the Illinois Central Railroad system its general trade must steadily increase. With a population of 65,000, about half the population of Richmond, and good credit, there is no telling how great its future development will be. There are a good many Virginians down there, and that means a great deal for the community.

THE QUEEN AND THE HOBBLE SKIRT.
 God bless the gracious Queen of England. She has forbidden the wearing of hobble, or ultra-tight, skirts in Court, and there is said to be much excitement among the fashionable dressmakers over Her Majesty's decision; but the dressmakers should not object, as the order will make more work for them in ripping up the things they have fashioned for their customers. Says a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Tribune:

"The Queen objects to the outlined figure being made so plainly visible, which, of course, minimizes the popularity of tight skirts. Her wishes were conveyed by an official, who personally interviewed the heads of large establishments."

It is different down in Australia, where the hobble skirts are so popular that the women complained that the steps of the tram-cars were so high that they could not get on board, whereupon the authorities ordered that the steps be lowered. We really do not know why they want to wear them,

as most of them "look like perfect frights" in them, and especially do we not understand why the girls with the biggest feet always appear to wear the tightest skirts. Besides, it costs just as much to have a hobble made as if it were a hoop-skirt gown. If it were intended to save cloth, and therefore to save money, in these "hard times," it is an economic fraud.

The Queen's "ultimatum," as it is called, should put the hobble out of business, and for this, as for so many other womanly things she has done, she is to be thanked by the whole artistic world.

THE TREND AGAINST TECHNICALITIES.
 The Philadelphia Press says that "the severe criticism which the Courts have received for reversing cases on mere technicalities is having effect." In the last few months, this criticism has been strengthened by opinions from high sources, from men whose position and ability command respect. The wholesale condemnation of Appellate Courts for sending cases back for retrial on grounds that do not affect the merits of the cases is causing a reaction against that immemorial tendency of Courts.

The New York Court of Appeals has a record for bringing many long and costly trials to nothing and sending them back for reasons which seem to be most artificial. A recent decision in a criminal case, however, gives hope for a change in the future. A man who was tried and convicted in a criminal case asked for a reversal from the Court of Appeals on the ground that in sentencing the defendant the trial judge neglected to ask him the usual question, "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" It has been held in the past indispensable that this question shall be asked when a man is convicted of a criminal offense. The omission seemed fatal, but the Court of Appeals held that the trial was finished when the accused was found guilty and that all that was irregular was in passing sentence without giving him the right to show why it should be done. A new trial was refused, but the sentence was set aside and the case went back for a new sentence after the accused had been given his chance to show why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

The Supreme Court of Indiana in the same spirit declined a new trial to a man by the name of Agar. The indictment charged that he signed the name of "Henry Agar, secretary," wrongfully to a check. The proof showed that the signature was "Henry A. Agar, Secy." This was sufficient ground for appeal, but the Supreme Court refused to consider the difference substantial and the man's sentence was affirmed.

No injustice is done by a decision. Costly retrials and miscarriages of justice are thereby prevented. Everything is gained and nothing lost by such decisions, such common sense decisions.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.
 Cream colored postal cards printed in red ink will soon replace the present cards of black ink design. This is an attempt to give the people an artistic card. The Government will spend \$65,000 more this year than last in a decorative way. This is not extravagant, for the profit on postal cards exceeds \$5,000,000 the year. The Post-Office Department hopes that the new card will be so attractive that the additional sales will cover the increase in expense.

CITY AND COUNTRY BOYS.
 Cornell University has lately completed a statistical comparison of city and country students at that institution. It is asserted, as a result of this inquiry, that city lads have a "better capacity for mental concentration" than their rural mates. On the other hand, the country boys have what is much better, for they are half an inch taller, are three pounds heavier and are broader in the chest.

In piano playing, which all will agree is one of the most useful studies in the college curriculum, we are told that there is a noticeable difference between the city boy and his country brother. "The city boy plays more human feeling and sentiment" in his music, while the country lad "puts more poetry in his rendition, because he is thinking of the woods, the birds, the streams and the fields." Surely after the discovery of this alarming fact, we must organize in all our cities Leagues for the Conservation of the Woods, the Birds, the Streams and the Fields in Our Music, for deforestation of our municipal music must not take place.

Seventeen hundred and twenty-three students were examined for the purpose of differentiating between the difference in manipulation of the piano-forte shown by country lads and city-bred ones. This great work of scholarly research, involving great expense and loss of time by so-called scientists, resulted in the establishment of the fact that country boys are a bit huskier than city boys—something that we have been suspecting for many, many years and which venturesome people accused of common sense have dared to assert long ere this.

Brule, Nebraska, has a censor, of fashions in the person of Justice Otis. A young woman from Ogallala, a nearby town, lately drove to Brule in her motor, stopped in front of a department store and jumped out. Hobble skirts are plentiful in Ogallala, so the

young woman thought nothing of wearing one to Brule, but just as she came out of the car, Justice Otis spied her. Calling to her, he said: "Hey, there; wait a minute. You've got on one of those consarned skirts that I have heard so much of, and you can't wear it here, demoralizing our boys and girls. Now, I'll give you just five minutes to get out of town. If you are here at the end of that time, you go to jail." The young woman "beat it" for home, too.

There is no "Spring lamb" in the world that is better than the Spring lamb of Virginia; but why should it be spoiled with mint sauce? Lambs never eat mint, even the best regulated goats will not touch it, and why should those who eat lamb be expected or required to eat their lamb with mint?

Colonel Bill Stone, of Tennessee, writes graphically of Spring in the Chattanooga Times, singing: "The mating birds are in a twitter. The laying hen has become a sitter. The summer girl is in a titter, and John has sworn to either wed or Cull'er."

The honey bee is on the hum. The warm wool shirt is on the hum. Why does the coal man look so glum? Winter, old man, you're going home."

Major Dink Botts, of the New York Sun, or F. Devine Pickle, of the Providence Journal, couldn't touch that. Colonel Bill Stone believes in realism, harmonizing fact and imagination in the most delicate way.

In the opinion of the Northern Neck News, "Mr. Bryan may never be President, but he comes pretty near being right, and in spite of corporately controlled newspapers, and recalcitrant so-called Democrats, he will be a power in the party so long as he lives cleanly, thinks as clearly and speaks as bravely as he does to-day and has always done." And the Northern Neck News is entitled to its opinion. This is a free country, or as free at least as the circumstances will permit.

Voice of the People
 Honorary for Bryan.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—That was a splendid editorial on Governor Wilson in your issue of the 26th. He is a progress, liberal and stands firmly for the best that can be made of the present time, with a hopeful optimism, keen relish for the opportunities which the immediate future invite.

But that was an ill-advised thing to say, editorially, to "Mashine the Nebraska." It shows a lack of insight in you or implies your ignorance of the true purpose and character of these two great men. The editor considered a reflection, for the integrity of these men, who represent the rejuvenation of to-day, is too well established.

We have had a hard, long fight against great odds, and it has been through the efforts of just such fearless and stalwart champions of the rule of the people as Wilson and Bryan and the present, the evolution of a truly representative government. Through a period of many years of education, the American people have been aroused from their torpor and made to recognize its rights and has been encouraged to assert and exercise them.

Foremost in the great struggle stands Mr. Bryan, the premier exponent of the American people's rights, and have never been able to perceive the correct aspect of the time—history of the republic. How vital great problems we confront! How vital the present! So momentous that even a Republican President has been forced to hear the cry of the people and allied himself in a measure with the masses of the people, in this trying hour, calling for the most vigorous action on the part of every true son of liberty and every lover of representative government, still the enveloping in your own evil genius, and only in harassing and nagging the great leaders of Democracy, unable to force or forgive.

The conservative element in our party has learned nothing and forgotten nothing in the past twenty years. It thinks we are doing well enough, and does not wish to be disturbed. It is the old man with a comfortable income, who is content to sit down to eat and drink, and to let the world rest in quiet. For good enough. It is the chrysalis in which has been encased so long the young creature, the "New Democracy," eager, restless, and sober, with every nerve and sinew and muscle quivering for flight.

Mr. Wilson is blindingly afraid of the political heavens with splendid indulgence. You are the ballast, but do not let the wind blow you overboard. No defeat hangs ominous over the party, and the world is not so unbecomingly complacent as it appears. Mr. Bryan alone, he needs you, he needs Mr. Bryan alone.

You may be humored to the extent that you may care, if it is any satisfaction to you, that the result in the struggle to win, but he needs you both.

Let Mr. Bryan alone. You do not harm him by any assault, for his harm to the populace is one of impregnability, but you do blight the party of 1912 by sowing confusion and discord. FRANKLIN.

Richmond, April 30.

The Democrats' "Southwest."
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—W. S. T., from Ullin, must indeed be a very narrow-minded, self-centered fellow, who gives credit to the very large part of the Democratic party in Virginia as having any sense, will, and to be men not capable of doing anything but to "democratize" or "democratize" the South (Southwest Virginia) very few Democrats hold office, but the truest, fightingest, and most energetic live in the Ninth and Fifth Congressional Districts. If "W. S. T." could get a taste of Republican rule as it exists out here, he would know how he insults people who believe in Democracy. If "W. S. T." will name the man or men who can "whip" Democrats out here into a "rag," we will be worthy of support we beg him to name the man or men. What is the "rag" the people whose noses are so sorely fastened, and by whom led, about "W. S. T." tell us who he refers to, and we will vote for him, whose characters are not—let us see—should be? I think as good and honest men as "W. S. T." will be found in sufficient numbers to land Martin and Swanson back to the United States Senate, where they so faithfully and honestly do their duty. If "W. S. T." can prove to me, or point out any man of Mr. Martin or Mr. Swanson who should not be voted for we will thank him for his interest of the State are not suffering under their influence that we know of. They are imaginary in the minds of a few bigoted people called "Democrats." The Democratic party in Virginia is willing to let the "rag" of "W. S. T." be the "rag" of Glass and Jones shall be in the race, but the masses are unwilling to be insulted and to be insulted by the "rag" of "W. S. T." The Democratic party and Swanson the largest majorities given to any candidates in Virginia. "W. S. T." is a man who is led by honest convictions, and will vote for the men who are holding up Democracy for men who would pull down Democracy's flag. J. R. V. Marion.

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Daily Queries and Answers

John Nelson Crump.
 Can you or some reader give any information as to John Nelson Crump, of that country and who lived in command he enlisted for service in the War between the States? B.
 No. We have no information as to him, but perhaps some reader can supply it.

Civil Service Examinations.
 Will you answer when will service examination for mail clerks and clerical work will be held, and to whom will I apply for further information? W. J. K.
 You can get full information by applying to the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Arrow Head.
 What is the meaning of the arrow head on each side of the date on old coins of the United States? Q.
 It has no special meaning.

Girl of Fourteen.
 Is it proper for a girl of fourteen to take part in kissing games at parties or for her to shake hands with a boy of her own age, or to allow a boy to escort her home from parties, or to go to matinees with a boy, or if the boy passes the home and wishes, is it proper for her to answer? Z.
 No.

Correll.
 Of what place is Marie Correll a native? W. J. K.
 London, England.

Silver Dollars.
 Is the United States standard silver dollar a legal tender for any amount? V. B. G.
 As a legal tender the standard silver dollar is limited, unless otherwise stipulated in a contract.

Bicycle Tire.
 Is there a patent first obtained for a pneumatic tire for a bicycle? WHEELER.
 By John Boyd Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon, of Belfast, Ireland, in 1889.

marriage a member of the sovereign house of Osman. His wedding to the eighteen-year-old daughter of the late Sultan Suleiman, one of the youngest brothers of the present Sultan, the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and of the late Sultan Murad, took place ten days ago at Constantinople, with much pomp and ceremony in the presence of all the princes and princesses of the reigning family.

At the time of the coup d'etat, was a mere major, and was on leave of absence from his post of military attaché of the Ottoman embassy at Berlin. When Abdul Hamid made the attempt to recover his autocracy which resulted in his deposition, Enver hastened from Berlin to Salonica, and assisted the generalissimo, Shekret Pasha, in placing Mahomet V. on the throne, again returning quietly to Berlin as Enver's master in the East, and became a member of the Young Turk party, which, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, still remains the power behind the throne, and realizing the influence over it exercised by Enver, even when so far away as Berlin, he endeavored to ensure his own self against being deposed in his turn, by allying the young officer, in a matrimonial sense, to his family.

The present Sultan, who bestows a princess of his house upon one of his subjects, it is officially regarded as a great honor that it cannot be decried. At the same time, and has become a matter whether the lady is homely or good looking, shrewish or good tempered, old or young, virtuous or the reverse. At the same time, it is she and not the unfortunate odalisque in the harem, who is always regarded with a certain amount of contempt by the reigning family, he ceases to be master in his own house. It is she and not he who is supreme, and while she may often give him cause for jealousy, she will not tolerate any other wife, or even odalisque in his seraglio. He is condemned to monogamy, in spite of the fact that the Koran sanctions for him, that one wife, but he is not allowed to have more than one. The father-in-law of Khedive Tewfik, namely, El Hany Pasha, found this out to his cost. For, married to one of the most imperious of the daughters of Sultan Medjid, he took such exception to his having shown some signs of admiration for a young girl, that he was obliged to leave her, and caused to be placed before him a silver dish, on which, when the cover was removed, he saw the severed head of the unfortunate odalisque.

Under the circumstances, it is easy to understand that although the princess affianced by the Sultan to Enver Bey two years ago, was not sixteen years of age, and beautiful, the major requested that the marriage be delayed for two years, in order that he might complete his education abroad, and render himself more fit for the honor in store for him. The years having now elapsed, Enver Bey was married a couple of weeks ago at Constantinople to this Imperial princess, whose face he had never seen until the day of his wedding. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

REDUCTION IN SALARY FOR NEW LORD MAYOR

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

DUBLIN'S new Lord Mayor, John J. Ferrell, who assumed office on St. Patrick's Day, finds but little sympathy in his loss of \$1,000 per annum from his salary as chief magistrate of Ireland's metropolis. Although the highest offices were held in Parliament rather than the historic Mansion House at Dublin as the goal of his ambition, inaugurated the reduction of the salary of the Mayor's stipend from \$15,000 a year to \$14,000. He took the ground that the municipality had no right to demand in this fashion the money that ought to go to the poor and to the needy. Still, under the circumstances, the masses of Dublin, where the poor man's vote is a commanding factor in politics.

It is usually a compromise was reached, according to which the Lord Mayor was only paid his full salary of \$15,000 a year during the first year of his office. He was \$8,000 during the second and third years. When some time afterwards he withdrew his candidature for Parliament, in order to oblige the Nationalist leader, he was elected to the House of Commons for W. Abraham, who had been defeated by William O'Brien at Cork. It was decided that he should be rewarded with election to the mayoralty of Dublin on the first opportunity. Still, a stranger was in, and he was in due course elected.

With the election, however, there came a great deal of talk about the terrible poverty and distress existing in the city of Dublin, and the necessity for economy in the administration of the public funds. It was decided that he should possess all the proceedings of the Nationalist majority, immediately proposed to reduce the Lord Mayor's salary. The Sinn Feiners, who are against everybody and everything, for once found themselves agreeing with the Nationalists. The reduction of the salary of the Lord Mayor was a matter of course, and was carried almost unanimously, and he now receives only \$14,000 a year. He has three years to a salary of \$8,000, which must be admitted is completely negligible. He is to keep warm and clean, and to have a large house, with two acres of floor space, while as for the maintenance of the traditional hospitality of the chief magistrate of the Irish metropolis on his meagre stipend, that is altogether out of the question.

Realizing this, Lord Mayor John J. Ferrell has announced that he will not occupy the Mansion House as residence during his term of office, and that he will keep it closed and make no effort to give any entertainment there, not having any money for the purpose. Lord Mayor Ferrell, who is about the most disgusted of Mayors, says that he is an entirely self-made man, who started life as a newsboy, eventually developing into a very successful official in the corporation's water department, and has become a millionaire. He is a man of great energy and vigor, and is a very successful politician.

Let me add that he never drinks, and is, to the best of my belief, the first Lord Mayor of Dublin to be a total abstainer. Had it not been for his unrelenting efforts, we regard to the visit of the King and Queen to Dublin in July, he would assuredly have either been knighted or would have received a baronetcy on that occasion.

Enver Bey, who next to Shekret Pasha, the Minister of War, was the moving spirit and the brains of the military pronunciamento that extorted a Constitution from Abdul Hamid, and which put an end to the rule of the famous Vilayet Kiosque ring at Constantinople, has now become through

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